

(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT BY EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON.

I, Edward Eric Williamson, Captain, now serving in Shanghai as an officer in the War Crimes Commission Team No. 9. make oath and say as follows:-

(1) From 5th. June 1924 to 20th. July 1942 I was, apart from short periods of leave, serving in the Shanghai Municipal Police and latterly in charge of a Police district in Shanghai as a Chief Inspector.

(II) I was in Shanghai on the 8th. December 1941 and continued to serve in the Shanghai Municipal Police until the 31st. July 1942, when I was relieved of my position by the Japanese. I was interned in Yu Yuen Civil Assembly Center on the 9th. February 1943. I remained there until April 1945 when I with the remainder of the camp was transferred to the Eastern Area Civil Assembly Center, at 41, Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

(III) The attached report from "Military Staff Office" dated the 2nd. May 1946 to "The International Military Tribunal Far East" and Sh.1/46 Appendix "B" which are attached to this my affidavit and signed by me respectively as exhibits "A" and "B" are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

SWORN at His Britannic Majesty's)
Consulate-General at Shanghai in) /s/ Edward Williamson
the Republic of China this 6th)
day of June, 1946.)

Before me:

/s/ J. W. M. CADBURY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai.British-Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

"A"

FROM: Military Staff Office.
DATE: 2nd May, 1946.
TO : The International Military Tribunal For East.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF ALLIED NATIONALS BY THE JAPANESE
8.12.41. TO THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Herewith a general statement of the treatment of Allied Nationals by the Japanese authorities in the Shanghai Area between 8th December 1941 to the termination of hostilities.

On the early morning (about 4 a.m.) on the 8th December, 1941 the Japanese made it known to the Shanghai public that a state of war existed by shelling the H.M.S. "Petrel" and capturing the U.S.S. "Wake" both vessels were then in the Whangpoo River. Thereafter at 10 a.m. on the same day the Japanese Military entered the International Settlement with light tanks etc. On completion of this operation the Japanese proceeded to take over all Allied business houses.

At various dates following the occupation of the Settlements in Shanghai the Japanese Gendarmerie acting on information and from years of inquiries proceeded to arrest prominent Allied Nationals e.g., heads of business firms and leading members of National Societies. These persons were then taken to an apartment house known as "Bridge House" which had been the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie since 1937 the date of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. When these Allied Nationals were taken to Bridge House they were thrown into a filthy verminous cell which was already overcrowded with persons of various nationality both male and female, numbering between fifteen and twenty persons. For the toilet a bucket in the corner of the cell was the only facility provided serving both male and female occupants. The food provided was mainly rice in porridge form with weak tea in quantities not sufficient to sustain life. Sleep was impossible in these cells as all could not lie down at once. They, the prisoners, were only supplied with one blanket which was also verminous.

On the days previous to interrogations these prisoners were placed in a cell usually next door to a torture chamber where they could hear the yells and cries of persons being beaten and tortured hearing moans as if the person beaten were actually dying. This treatment of arrested civilians viz, locked in a filthy cell, little or no food, made to listen to the tortures and beating of

other prisoners such as, Chinese, Indian and Russians, was an organised, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down the resistance and morale of these prisoners, so as to put them in mental and bodily fear of torture when their turn for "interrogation" came.

TORTURE.

Various tortures were administered during interrogation the main ones being "Water Torture" which is done by laying a person flat on his back on a bench with his head overhanging one end. A funnel is then placed in the mouth and water forced into the abdomen and lungs. The torturer then jumps on the stomach of his victim producing a drowning sensation.

Electric Treatment. This is done by tying the victim to a "painter's ladder" in the shape of a crucifix and applying a hand manipulated shocking coil to the body. The parts chosen usually were around the private members or near the nose. Before this treatment is given the body is sprayed with cold water.

Beatings. These came into various categories such as :-

(1) Beating across the back and buttocks with a stick or hose. (2) Slapping of the face. (3) Kicking of the shins and various other sadistic methods such as kicking the private parts.

Other. In one case they removed both toe nails from the big toes of a victim without an anaesthetic. The rock torture was also administered and many others too numerous to mention.

Bridge House was a name which was broadcast in Shanghai during the occupation and was feared and dreaded by all nationalities and was effectively used by the Japanese on merchants as a lever for extortion.

HAIPHONG ROAD.

At approximately 4 a.m. on the 5th November 1942, many squads of Japanese Gendarmerie assisted by Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, armed with Japanese Military Warrants arrested between three and four hundred Allied Nationals which included a few persons who were neither British or American. They were taken through the streets in open trucks and confined in an Ex U.S. Marine camp in Haiphong Road without cooking arrangements, rations, or toilet facilities. In this camp beatings

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to frequent and general conditions bad. From this camp various prisoners were removed to the Union Jack Club, Bridge House, or 76 Jessfield Road where beatings took place while under interrogation. It was in this camp that William Hutton was imprisoned, taken out and tortured to death.

This camp was dissolved in the summer of 1945 when the whole camp was taken to Fengtien near Peking North China by rail. This rail journey lasted four days and four nights with the occupants of the train only being allowed out for exercise twice and only given water on two occasions. The way this journey was arranged was a brutal and an inhuman way of transporting humans. Crowded couches, no sanitary arrangements or food. On arrival at Fengtien the whole camp was for the most part suffering from some sort of ailment, and was made to march for three miles through a Chinese town to bare warehouses, where most of the men collapsed from lack of sleep, food or water.

CIVIL INTERNMENT CAMPS.

On the 9th February 1942, the Japanese Consul General (Mr. Yano) started to intern allied men, women and children. The first camp to be formed was in the Shanghai Municipal Schools in Yu Yuen Road. Thereafter camps were formed at Great Western Road (Ash Camp), Lingchi (near the airfield), Chapei (an old amusement resort) at the Columbia Country Club Great Western Road, and the last one at Yangchow (near Nanking). At all these camps food and living conditions were bad, beatings were frequent, and discipline strict. Furthermore the consequences would have been much worse had it not been for the support of the International Red Cross and the Swiss Consulate. The Red Cross saw to it that friends could send into the camps at least one food pack per month, and the Swiss Consulate donated bulk food supplies.

Japan treated the civil internees in Shanghai a degree better than any other port, because Shanghai was a sort of an "International Stage" the internees the actors and the International population of Shanghai the audience.

EX-TEEN CAMP NINKUO ROAD.

This camp deserves special mention. In the month of April 1945 the Camps at Yu Yuen Road School and the Columbia Country Club were joined and sent to an Ex-Roman Catholic Hospital (Sacred Heart) in Ninkuo Road. This hospital was taken over by the Japanese Military in 1937 as a venereal and dysentery hospital, and was used as such until they changed places with the internees in Yu Yuen Road.

When the internees took over this hospital as a Camp it was full of rats, lice, vermin, fleas and mosquitoes. Most of the grounds were entrenched and full of water, all sanitary arrangements were out of order, and the only toilet available was a dry latrine. Water lay two feet deep under each building, the roofs leaked and the general conditions were abominable. The food supplied was usually festering salt pork which was condemned. One of the worst features of this camp was that the Japanese placed approximately one thousand one hundred Allied Nationals in the very middle of a Military area. Those internees were not all fit persons. There were children of a few weeks old, men and women of over seventy all concentrated in areas surrounded by anti-aircraft batteries of all descriptions. This was made very plain when U. S. Planes raided the vicinity and the noise of the anti-aircraft guns made it impossible to carry on conversations or give orders to internees for safety.

In the last few days of the war and on three consecutive days about 600 U.S. aircraft raided Shanghai, and about 50 dive bombers attacked targets on the river. These fifty planes circled above this Eastern Area Camp and peeled off towards their objective. Anti-aircraft guns were firing all round and in the camp women were fainting. The Japanese knew they were putting their internees in the middle of a Military objective and subjecting them to the hazards of war;

YANGCHOW.

In the spring of 1943 the Japanese organised three internment camps at Yangchow near Nanking and were classified A, B, C, camps. Several months later A and B camps were sent back to Shanghai and distributed between the other internment camps in the Shanghai area. "C" camp remained in Yangchow until end of war. At this camp discipline was strict but beatings took place of a minor nature. However, the worst feature of the organization of these camps was that all men and women old and young were transported to camp under severe circumstances. They were packed aboard a small steamer in Shanghai and taken to a point on the Yangtze near Yangchow, where they were transferred to a barge, taken up a creek, and thereafter had to walk about three miles across country to the camp. In these camps food was short and medical supplies almost non-existent.

In conclusion the Japanese authorities both Civil Military and Naval did their best to lower the prestige of the white man in the eyes of all in East Asia. They, the Japanese lost no opportunity in parading Allied Nationals through the main streets of Shanghai, whether on foot or in lorries. This report would not be complete, however, without mentioning this final fact.

When the Japanese ride all allied nations wear red arm bands with the letter "A" for American, "B" for British etc. with a number appended, the Japanese openly admitted that it did not have the desired effect, as other nations then knew who their friends were and took the red arm band as a sign of friendship.

Later and after the internment of Allied Nationals, the Japanese again openly admitted that it did not have the effect desired. They admitted that the Chinese and other nationals sympathized with the internees.

Finally the last step came when the Japanese removed old and helpless persons from their homes and institutions, and interned them. These old people had been in China thirty, forty, and fifty years, and had a host of good class Chinese friends. The result was that a goodly amount of indignation was caused and the anti-Japanese feeling intensified. This was so much so, that the Japanese English language and Chinese language newspapers gave prominence to an article, which made excuses for the action in interning these old people whose interest in any state secret etc, had long since been annulled by the will to live on in the Country of their adoption.

/s/ Edward Williamson
Capt
No 9 W.C. 17 Shanghai

THIS is the document marked "A" referred to in
the Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WINSTON sworn
before me at H.B.N. Consulate-General at Shanghai
in the Republic of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/B/ J. W. M. DSBY

"B"

Sh. 1/46. Appendix B.

THE POOTUNG INTERNMENT CAMP.

In the first report regarding the treatment of Prisoners of War in the Shanghai area, the Pootung Internment Camp was by error omitted.

The Pootung Internment Camp was formed for bachelors and men whose wives were not in China, however there were also some men interned in this camp whose wives were still in Shanghai, but owing to the fact that these men were married after the outbreak of war, the Japanese authorities did not regard this marriage ceremony as legal. The result being that many of the wives who were not interned were left with little or no support and suffered accordingly.

On or about the 23-1-43 the above men were summoned by the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, and after being assembled in Shanghai, they were marched down to the river front, and transported to some empty British American Tobacco Company warehouse in Pootung on the opposite side of the river.

During their internment they were given at times unwholesome fish, meat, rice, and native vegetables to eat.

The sanitary and toilet arrangements were unsatisfactory and primitive. The roofs leaked, bugs and vermin abounded, and it was only by the concerted efforts of the internees themselves that the camp was made more or less sanitary.

At a later date this camp was used by the Japanese to intern

women and young people, who were allowed to mix with the men who had been interned about a year. This camp was unsuitable for women and girls.

The camp was also in a Military zone thereby exposing the internees to the hazards of war.

/s/ Edward Williamson Capt.
No. 9 W. C. I.T.
Shanghai

"B"

THIS is the document marked "B" referred to in the
Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON sworn before me
at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai in the Republic
of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/s/ J. M. GIDSBY
BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai

British Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

Ex 1893-18

Doc 8172

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「エドワード・エリック・ウイリアムソン」ノ陳述書

私、即チ目下上海ニ於テ第九戰爭犯罪委員會ノ一將校トシテ勤務中ノ陸軍大尉エドワード・エリック・ウイリアムソンハ宣誓ノ上次ノ如ク申シ述ベマス。

(一) 一九二四年六月五日ヨリ一九四二年七月三十日迄、短期間ノ休暇ヲ除キ、私ハ上海市警察局ニ勤務シ終リ頃ハ署長トシテ上海ノ一警察區ヲ擔任シテ居リマシタ。

(二) 私ハ一九四一年十二月八日ニハ上海ニ居リ一九四二年七月三十一日迄上海市警察局ニ引継キ勤務シ、同日日本人ニヨリ同職ヲ免ゼラレマシタ。私ハ一九四三年二月九日ニ「ユーライエン」一般入收容所ニ收容サレマシタ。私ハ一九四五年四月迄其處ニ居リ、同月ソノ收容所ノ他ノ抑留者達ト一緒に上海、「ニングクオ」街四一番地ノ東部一般入收容所ニ移サレマシタ。

× × × × × × ×

上海共同租界ノ占領後より日本憲兵隊ハ情報ト致年ニ亘ル調査ニ基キ、著名ナ聯合国人例へバ會社社長ヤ自國國体ノ主要役員等ノ逮捕ニ取り掛リマシタ。此等ノ人々ハソレカラ日華事變勃發ノ一九三七年以來日本憲兵隊ノ本部トナツテイタ「ブリツデ・ハウス」トシテ知ラレテキル、アバード

8/172
Doc

トニ遭レテ行カレマシタ。之等逼合國人ハ「ア
リツテ・ハウス」ニ逼行サレルヤ、彼等ハ汚イ螢
虱ダラケ、一室ニ寝ケ込マレマシタ。其ノ室ハ既
ニ十五人カラ二十人ノ各國人男女テ混雜シテキマ
シタ。仮所トシテハ其ノ室ノ幅ニ一間ノバケツガ
男女共用ニ置カシテアル丈テシタ。與エラレタ食
事ハ主ニ端ト聲イ茶テ、食ハ生キテ行クニハ不充
分ナキノテアリマシタ。皆ガ同時ニ食ニナルコト
ガ出來ナイノテ誰眠ハ取ルコトガ出来マセンテシ
タ。抑留者達ハ僅カニ一枚ノ毛布ヲ與エラレ且其
ノ毛布ニモ螢ガ居マシタ。

訊問ノアル數日前ニハ俘虜達ハ通常營房間室ノ
リノ室ニ移サレマシタ。彼等ハ兵ノ室テ即カレ拘
間サレテイル人々ノ叫ビ聲ヤ泣キ聲ヲ聞ク事が出
來又即カレタ人が全ク死ニカ、ツテイル様ナ呻キ
聲ヲ耳ニスルノテシタ。這捕サレタ一般人ニ對ス
ル此ノ待遇即チ汚イ室ニ關テ込メテ置クトカ、食
事ハ少量又ハ皆無テ、中國人、印度人、ロシア人
等他ノ抑留者ノ拘間ヤ殴打ヲ聞カセラレクト云フ
事ハ彼等ノ「訊問」ノ番ガ來ル時彼等ヲ心身共ニ
拘間ニ對シ恐怖サセル爲彼等ノ抵抗ト志氣トヲ挫
クト云フ。ノ組織的計畫的且非人道的ナ方法テ
アリマシタ。

Doc 8/72

3.

訊問中ハ各種ノ拷問ガ加エラレタガ、其ノ主ナルモノハ「水責」テ、之ハハラベンチノ上ニビタツト仰向ケニサセ頭ヲ真ノベンチノ一端カラ下ゲサシテ行ワレルモノアリマス。ソレカラ一ツノ漏斗ガ口ニ入レラレ水ガ腹ヤ肺ニ無理矢理ニ入レラレルノテス。拷問者ハソレカラ犠牲者ノ腹ニ跳ビ上リ溺死スル時ノ氣持ヲ起サセルノテアリマス。電氣拷問。之ハ傑ノ形テ「ベンキ屋ノ様子」ニ犠牲者ヲ縛リツケ手テ板ハレル電線「コイル」ヲ身體ニ當テルヤリ方テ行ハレマス。ソレラ當テル身體ノ部分ハ通常局部ノ周囲トカ鼻ノ近クナドテシタ。此ノ仕打ガ行ワレル前ニ身體ニハ冷水ガ吹キ掛ケラレマス。

殴打。之ハ次ノ如キ色々ナ種類ニ分ケラレテイマシタ。即チ

(一) 檻ヤ「ホース」テ背中ヤ尻部ヲ叩クト、
(二) 漢面殴打。 (三) 向脛ヲ蹴ルコトヤ其他局部ヲ蹴ル如キ好虐的方法。其他。一度日本人ハ麻酔剤ナクシテ一犠牲者ノ兩足ノ親指カラ爪ヲ剥取りマシタ。拷問台ニヨル拷問モ又加エラレ其ノ他述べ切レナイ多數ノ拷問ガ加エラレマシタ。

「アリッテ・ハウス」ハ占領中上海ニ於テ廣々

8/7 Doc

人ノ口ニ上ツタ名テ、凡ユル國民ニヨリ恐レ且節
ガラレタモノテアリマシタ。ソシテ日本人ニヨウ
テ商品強奪ノタメノ威シトシテ被暴的ニ用ヒラレ
マシタ。

HAIPHONG ROAD

ハイファング街

一九四二年十一月五日午前四時頃、上海市警察
局附日本人ノ援助ヲ受ケ日本憲兵ノ多數ノ部隊ガ、
日本軍ノ逮捕狀ヲ持ツテ、三百乃至四百人ノ聯合
國民ヲ逮捕シマシタ。ソノ中ニハ若干ノ英米人テ
ナイ者モ居マシタ。彼等ハ無證ノトラックテ市中
ヲ通り、調理禮儀モ食料モ便所設備モナイハイ
ファング一帯ノ前米國海兵隊兵舎ニ拘留サレマシ
タ。此ノ収容所テハ殴打ハ最々テ、一體ノ状態ハ
ヒドイモノテシタ。此ノ収容所ヨリ多クノ俘虜ガ
一ユニオン・ジャック・クラブ、ツブリッヂ、
ハウス及セスフィールド街第七十六番地ニ憩リ
レマシタガ、其處テハ訊問中ニ殴打が行ハレタノ
テアリマス。ツウイリアム・ハットンガ拘留サ
レ、引出サレテ、死ニ至ル迄拷問サレタノハ此ノ
収容所テアリマシタ。

此ノ収容所ハ其レガ一九四五年ノ夏全員が鐵道
テ北支北京ノ近クニアルーフエンティエンニ移
サレタ時保散サレマシタ。此ノ鐵道旅行ハ四晝夜

8/17/2
Doc

カ、リマシタガ、汽車ニ乗ツテイル者ハ僅カ二回
程運動ノ爲ニ外出ヲ許サレ又僅カ、二度水ヲ與ヘ
ラレタノミテアリマシタ。此ノ旅行ガナサレタ方
法ハ人間ヲ輸送スルノニ野郎的且非人道的方法テ
アリマシタ。車中ハ混雜シテ衛生設備モ食事モア
リマセンテシタ。「フエンティエン」ニ到着スル
ト全收容員ハ大部分或種ノ病氣ニ患ツテ居リマシ
タ、ソシテ彼等ハガラントシク倉庫迄支那ノ町ヲ
通り三哩行進サセラレマシタ。其處テハ大概ノ人
ガ睡眠食物及水ノ不足ニヨリ倒レマシタ。

一般人收容所

一九四三年二月九日日本總領事(ヤノ氏)一方通
合國ノ男子、女子、及子供ヲ收容シ始メマシタ。
最初設ケラレタ收容所ハ「ユイエン」街ニアル
上海市立學校テアリマシタ。其ノ後收容所ハ「グ
レイト・ウエスクリン」街、アッシュユ收容所、
ルンホワ一飛行場ノ近ク、「グレイト・ウエス
タリン」街「コロンビア・カンツリ・クラブ」
ニアル「チャベイ」薈娛樂場及モウツハ楊州
(南京附近)ニ設ケラレマシタ。此等全テノ收容
所ニ於テハ食事及生活狀態ハ惡ク、殴打ハ屢々テ
且規則ハ嚴格テシタ。更ニ國際赤十字及瑞西領事

Dec 8/72

ノ支給ガナカツタナラバ、其ノ結果ハ更ニ悪カツ
タマリマセウ。赤十字社ハ友人ガ一ヶ月ニ少々
トモ一箇ノ食料小包ヲ收容所ニ送り得ル様ニシテ
シタ、ソシテ、瑞西領事ハ大量ノ食料供給品ヲ寄
附シマシタ。

日本ハ上海ニ於ケル一般人收容者ヲ他ノ場所ヨ
リハ少々良ク待遇シマシタ。何トナレバ上海ハ一
種ノ「國際舞台」テ、紳留着ハ役着テアリ上海ノ
各國民ハ裸衆テアツタカラテス。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

8/17/2
Doc

7.

ニンクオ街 / NINQAO ROAD / 東部收容所

此ノ收容所ヘ待合ニ價イシマス。一九四五年四月ニ
「ユ・ユエン」學校並ニ「コロンビア・カンツリ・
クラブ」ニ在ツタ收容所ガ合併シテ「ニンクオ」街
ノ前ロ11マ・カトリック病院（聖心）ニ移サレマシ
タ。此ノ病院ハ一九三七年ニ日本軍隊ニヨリ性病及
赤痢病院トシテ被收サレ、「ユ・ユエン」街ノ抑
留者ト場所ヲ交代スル迄其ノ儘使用サレマシタ。
抑留者達ガ收容所トシテ此ノ病院ヲ入手シタ時ニハ
ソレハ、ドブ鼠、ハツカ鼠、虱、虫、蟹及蚊テ充滿
シテイマシタ。地面ノ大部ハ堅塙ガ掘ラレ水テ一杯
テ全テノ衛生設備ヘ故障シテオリ唯一ノ使用可能ナ
便所ハ水清ノナイ便所テアリマシタ。水ガ各建物ノ
下ニ、二呎迄上ツテ來テ居リ屋根ハ漏リ且一般ノ狀
態ハ諸ニナラヌ程テアリマシタ。支給サレタ食物ハ
通常食べラレモシナイ腐敗シタ鹽ヅケノ豚肉デシタ
本收容所ノモモイ特點ハ日本人ガ約一一〇〇人ノ
連合國人ヲ軍事地盤ノ眞中ニ置イタコトテアリマス
此等抑留者ハ全部方健全テハアリマセンテシタ。彼
等ノ中テ生後破週間ノ子供ヤ七十才以上ノ男子、女
子ガ皆アラユル種類ノ高射砲陣ニヨリ圓マレタ場所
ニ集中サレテイマシタ。米國機ガ其ノ附近ヲ空襲シ
ソシテ高射砲ノ音ガ抑留者達ニ話スコトモ避難ノタ
メノ命令ヲ傳エルコトモ不可能ニシタトキニコノコ

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Doc

トガ非常ニ明ヌニナリマシタ。

戦争最后ノ數日、三日間續ケテ米國機約六百ガ上海ヲ空襲シ急降下爆撃機約五十ガ河沿ノ目標ニ對シテ攻撃シマシタ。コレヲノ五十機ハコノ東部轄域收容所上空ヲ旋回シ彼等ノ目標ニ急降下シマシタ。高射砲ガアタリ一面テ射撃シ收容所テハ婦女子達ガ失神シマシタ。日本八ハ彼等ガ軍事目標ノ中央ニ抑留者達ヲ入レテソレヲ戦争ノ危険ニ晒シテイルコトヲ知ツテイマシタ。

楊州

一九四三年春日本八ハ南京ノ近ク楊州ニ三ツノ抑留者收容所ヲ設ケテ「A」、「B」、「C」收容所トシマシタ。數ヶ月后「A」「B」兩收容所ハ上海ニ戻サレ上海地區ノ他ノ抑留者收容所ニ配分サレマシタ。「C」收容所ハ終戦迄楊州ニ残リマシタ。コノ收容所テハ規律ハ階級テシタガ其處テ行ハレタ殴打ノ程度ハ輕イモノテシタ。然シナガラコレヲノ收容所ノ最モ惡イ點ハ全老若男女ガ酷イ状況ノ下ニ收容所ニ移サレタトイコトテス。彼等ハ上海テ一隻ノ小汽船ニ詰メ込マレ楊州附近ノ楊子江上ノ某地點ニ運ベリ其處テ一隻ノ船ニ移サレ、小川ヲ溯リソレカラ收容所迄三哩ノ野原ヲ横ギツテ歩カサレマシタ。コレヲノ收容所テハ食物ハ不足シ日用品ハ殆ンドアリ

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Doc 8/17/2

マセントシタ。

終りニ申シベスガ日本當局ハ文官タルト陸海軍タルトヲ同ワズ東亜ニ於ケル總テノ人ノ目ノ前テ白人ノ威信ヲ墜スコトニ全力ヲ盡シマシタ。彼毎日本人ハ徒步グロウガ軍上ダロウガ機會サヘアレバ必ハ追合國民ニ上海ノ大通ヲ行進サセマシタ。所テ最後ニ次ノ事柄ヲ述べナケレバ此ノ報告ハ完全ナモノトハナラナイテセウ。即チ日本人ハ米国人ニハ「A」英國人ニハ「B」等全追合國民ニ看護ラツケタ赤腕章ヲ附ケサセタケレドモ日本人ハ其時ニソレハ所期ノ效果ヲ齎サナイト公然ト認メマシタ。何トナレバ其他ノ諸國民ハ其ノ當時誰が自分達ノ友人アルカラ知リソノ赤腕章ヲ友情ノ印ト考エテイタカラテス。

其後、追合國民ノ抑留后セ日本人ハ再び公然トソノ事が所期ノ效果ヲ齎ラサナイトトイコトヲ認メマシタ。彼毎ハ中國人其他ノ諸國民ガ抑留者ニ同情シテイタコトヲ認メマシタ。

最後ニ日本人ガ老人ヤカヨワイ人達ヲ彼等ノ家ヤ諸施設カラ移シテ抑留シタトイフ最後ノ處置ガ取ラレマシタ。コレラ老人達ハ中國ニ三、四十年カラ五十年モ居リ上海中國人ノ友人ヲ參觀等ツテイマシタ。ソノ結果相當憤激ヲ買イ反日感情ガ強メラレマシタコレガ余リ證シカツタノテ日本人發行ノ英字紙及中國語新聞ハコレラノ老人達ガ彼毎ガ還シタ國中國ニ

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8/17/22
Doc

マセントシタ。

終リニ申シマスガ日本當局ハ文官タルト陸海軍タルトラ同ワス東亞ニ於ケル認テノ人ノ目ノ前テ自人ノ威信ヲ監スコトニ全力ヲ盡シマシタ。彼等日本人ハ徒步グロウガ軍上グロウガ機會サヘアレバ必ス追合國民ニ上海ノ大通ヲ行進サセマシタ。所テ最後ニ次ノ事件ヲ述べナケレバ此ノ報告ハ完全ナモノトハナラナイテセウ。即チ日本人ハ米国人ニハ「A」英國人ニハ「B」等全追合國民ニ看號ヲツケタ赤旗章ヲ附ケサセタケレドモ日本人ハ其時ニソレハ所期ノ效果ヲ齎サナイト公然ト認メマシタ。何トナレバ其他ノ諸國民ハ真ノ當時誰ガ自分達ノ友人アルカラ知リソノ赤旗章ヲ友情ノ印ト考エテイタカラテス。

其後、追合國民ノ抑留後セ日本人ハ辱ヒ公然トソノ事ガ所期ノ效果ヲ齎ラサナイトトイコトヲ認メマシタ。彼等ハ中國人其他ノ諸國民ガ抑留者ニ同情シテイタコトヲ認メマシタ。

最後ニ日本人ガ老人ヤカヨワイ人達ヲ彼等ノ家ヤ諸施設カラ移シテ抑留シタトイフ最後ノ處置ガ取ラレマシタ。コレヲ老人達ハ中國ニ三、四十年カラ五十年セ后リ上流中國人ノ友人ヲ參政特ツテイマシク。ソノ結果相當憤激ヲ買イ反日感情ガ強メラレマシ矣コレガ余り言シカツタノテ日本人發行ノ英字紙及中國臨新國ハコレラノ老人達ガ彼等ガ退シダ國中國ニ

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8/17/22
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マセントシタ。

終リニ申シテスガ日本當局ハ文官タルト陸海軍タルトヲ間ワス東亜ニ於ケル総テノ八ノ目ノ前テ自人ノ威信ヲ監スコトニ全力ヲ盡シマシタ。彼等日本人ハ徒步クロウガ軍上クロウガ機會サヘアレバ必ス追合國民ニ上海ノ大通ヲ行進サセマシタ。所テ最後ニ次ノ事柄ヲ述べナケレバ此ノ報告ハ完全ナモノトハナラナイテセウ。即チ日本人ハ米国人ニハ「A」英國人ニハ「B」等全追合國民ニ看板ヲツケタ赤旗章ヲ附ケサセタケレドモ日本人ハ其時ニソレハ所期ノ效果ヲ齎サナイト公然ト認メマシタ。何トナレバ其他ノ諸國民ハ其ノ當時誰が自分達ノ友人アルカラ知リソノ赤旗章ヲ友情ノ印ト考エテイタカラテス。

其後、追合國民ノ抑留后セ日本人ハ尋ビ公然トソノ事ガ所期ノ效果ヲ齎ラサナイトトイコトヲ認メマシタ。彼等ハ中國人其他ノ諸國民ガ抑留者ニ同情シテイタコトヲ認メマシタ。

最後ニ日本人ガ老入ヤカヨワイ人達ヲ彼等ノ家ヤ諸施設カラ移シテ抑留シタトイフ最後ノ處置ガ取ラレマシタ。コレヲ老入達ハ中國ニ三、四十年カラ五十年セ后リ上流中國人ノ友人ヲ參観等ツテイマシム。ソノ結果相當價激ラ買イ反日感情ガ強メラレマシ矣コレガ余リ言シカツタノテ日本人發行ノ英字紙及中國臨新國ハコレラノ老入達ガ彼等ガ還シダ國中國ニ

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後任セントスル意志ノタメニ既ニ如何ナル國家秘密
等ニセシ必ラ矣ツテシマツティルノニ拘ラス彼等ヲ
抑留シタトイフ行動ニ對シテ色々證明シタ論証ヲ信
頼大書シマシタ。

× × × × ×

清東抑留看收容所

× × × × ×

彼等ハ抑留中時々食屍ニ有害ナ魚、肉、米、及土地テ出來タ野菜ヲ食べサセラレマシタ。

衛生並ニ食所ノ設備ハ不適當且原始的テシタ。屋根ハ漏り前尿蟲ヤ毒蟲ガ多クテ抑留看自身ノ共同努力ニヨツテ始メテ收容所ハ多少衛生的ニナリ得タノテアツタ。

毎日日本人ハコノ收容所ヲ婦人ト子供達ヲ抑留スルノニ利用シマシタ。彼等ハ約一ヶ年前カラ抑留サレテイタ男達ト一語ニ住マサレマシタ。コノ收容所ハ婦人ヤ少女達ニハ不適當アシタ。

コノ收容所モ軍事地帶ニアリ其レ故抑留看ハ戰爭ノ危険ニ晒サレタノテシタ。

× × × × ×